

BARRING CHILD LABOR

Senator Lodge Will Introduce Bill Next Week.

PRESIDENT WILL URGE ACTION

Plan is to Exclude from Interstate Commerce Products of Establishments Employing Children—Beveridge Will Probably Have Bill, Too, The Philippine Tariff Policy.

Vigorous efforts in behalf of legislation prohibiting interstate commerce in goods manufactured by establishments which employ child labor are to be made during the forthcoming session of Congress. It is expected that the subject will be referred to in the President's message, and Senators and Representatives who are close to Mr. Roosevelt will exert themselves to see that whatever recommendations he makes are acted on.

A bill which will follow the lines of the Massachusetts law in general will be introduced next week by Senator Lodge. It is assumed that this bill will embody the President's ideas in the premises, and that it will be regarded as an administration measure. It will not be as sweeping as the law in Senator Lodge's State, but, in his opinion, will cover the situation and bring about the desired reforms.

"The bill certainly should be passed without delay," said the Senator yesterday. "It is beyond the power of the national government to enact laws regulating labor in the various States, of course, although such laws should be uniform throughout the country. Congress can get at the matter by excluding from interstate commerce all manufactures on which child labor has been employed, just as it struck a blow at manufacturers of impure food products by prohibiting the carriage of such goods as interstate commerce."

"The protection of the children of the country from the disease and suffering and ignorance which always go with child labor is of even greater importance than the protection of the general public against impure foods, and Congress should not hesitate to act. The enactment of a Federal law will not only prevent all the evil results of child labor so far as the children themselves are concerned, but will save the States which already have similar laws on their statute books from unjust competition from factories of various kinds in States which have not yet acted. There should be no opposition to a measure so obviously and directly calculated to prohibit the gross abuses which are all too frequent at the present time."

Beveridge Interested.
Senator Beveridge has also interested himself in the subject of child labor, and it is expected that he will introduce a separate bill, unless he and Senator Lodge get together and agree on a measure combining the best of the ideas of both. While comparatively little interest has been manifested in the subject of a national law until recently, it is believed now that Congress can be induced to act before the end of the short session, which Senator Lodge is hopeful of the passage of the ship subsidy bill at the coming session. "Secretary Root's speeches in the West, and his demonstration of the absolute necessity of additional steamship lines if we wish to develop the possibilities of trade with South America to the fullest extent, have had marked effect on Western opinion," said the Senator. "The President will recommend the passage of a bill with great earnestness in his message, and the friends of the proposed legislation will exert themselves in its behalf from the very beginning of Congress."

Philippine Tariff Policy.
The Philippine tariff bill is another matter in which Senator Lodge is deeply interested, and he will do everything possible to get the measure before the Senate during the coming session. Adjournment last summer prevented the Philippine committee on Philippines, of which he is chairman, a majority of the committee, composed of both Democrats and Republicans, having been opposed to the submission of a favorable report. "I have reason to hope that we may be more fortunate this session than last," said the Senator yesterday.

"The administration is extremely anxious to bring about further reductions in the tariff charges on Philippine goods coming into this country. The bill simply does justice to the Philippines, and certainly should pass in its present form. If it cannot be passed, however, we may find it possible to arrive at a compromise which will put everything on the free list except sugar, tobacco, and rice, which products will be admitted at a lower rate than at present. This would be a great improvement on the present situation. I regard the opposition which has been made to the bill as utterly groundless, for I do not believe the admission of Philippine goods would have the slightest effect upon the American production of sugar, rice, and tobacco."

OLDEST BAPTIST DIVINE DIES.
Rev. William Howe, 100 Years Old, Passes Away.
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 28.—Rev. William Howe, a centenarian and the oldest Baptist clergyman in the world, died today at his home in this city.

Up to his last conscious moment Dr. Howe retained all his faculties. Only a few months ago, on the occasion of his one hundredth birthday, he attended a meeting of Baptist ministers in Tremont Temple, in Boston, and delivered a stirring address.

Dr. Howe was born in Worcester, Mass., and was graduated from Newton Theological Seminary. His earliest endeavors took the form of founding a number of Baptist churches in the north end of Boston, and he was pastor of the Union Baptist Church and Temple Church, which became merged in the present Tremont Temple Society under plans formulated by him.

For a great many years Dr. Howe has been intimately identified with Cambridge affairs. He possessed an unusual fund of information as to various aspects of Cambridge history. His longevity and his almost unvarying good health, the clergyman attributed to careful and exact habits of living, including regular hours, abundance of sleep, and simple diet.

STEWART IDOL FALLS.

Baltimore Man Calls Burning of Ship Peggy a Disgrace.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 28.—Richard D. Fisher does not propose to let up in the fight he has inaugurated against the observance of Peggy Stewart Day in this State.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the school board, a letter was read from Mr. Fisher insisting that the burning of the brigantine was an outrage and disgrace, and ought to be deplored rather than celebrated. He wishes the board to prohibit references to it by the school teachers as an act of patriotism.

Mr. Fisher has made exhaustive researches into the Peggy Stewart incident, and unearthed many heretofore hidden facts in regard to it. These are the things he thinks he has proved:

"That Anthony Stewart was a man of indubitable integrity.
"That he was called upon by a lawless and incendiary mob to burn his vessel.
"That he yielded under threats of assassination and because he feared the consequences of refusal to his wife, who was then lying ill in bed.

"That Stewart incurred the enmity of a mob by paying the duty on tea shipped on the Peggy Stewart; that the knowledge of the master of the brigantine; that Stewart had absolutely no interest in it, and that he paid the duty simply to save the vessel from seizure and to release the fifty-three passengers on board from a long and disagreeable confinement.

"That the burning of the vessel, the action of the mob was an outrage and a thing to be regarded with shame rather than praise."

THREATEN DEATH TO WOMAN

Anonymous Letters Sent to Charity Worker Because of Speech.

Stationary of Presiding Elder of Methodist Church Is Used—Police Promise Arrests.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—For bringing Senator Tillman here to lecture for the benefit of the Chicago Union Hospital, Mrs. Adele J. Keeler, financial agent of the institution, and one of the best-known charity workers in the city, is threatened with assassination.

The burning of the Keeler home and the destruction of the hospital are also promised in revenge for the Senator's lecture declaring the negro the white's inferior, and the Chicago negroes particularly unworthy specimens of their race. A remarkable feature of the case is the fact that letters are written on the stationery of Presiding Elder W. E. Tilroe, of the Chicago District of the Methodist Church. Handwriting experts in the postal service say the letter was written by a woman. The message is penned in a religious vein and bears the signature, "Grace and Harry Owens."

The sensational denunciation to Senator Tillman's pyrotechnic visit followed immediately after the latter's departure for Fond Du Lac, Wis. The letter was immediately turned over to Post-office Inspector Stuart, who began a searching investigation, and promised arrests soon. The inspector believes that some one with access to Tilroe's office, in the Methodist Book Concern, obtained the stationery and used it to make detection impossible.

Dr. Tilroe declares himself at a loss to know how any one could have obtained the stationery from his desk.

The paper is kept in his desk and locked. "I suppose some one about the building must have taken it, but I can not imagine whom it could be."

O'BRIEN AND BURNS DRAW

Both Men Show Great Gamefulness in Los Angeles Bout.

Badly Battered Up, They Nevertheless Adopt No Foul Tactics.

Burns Shows to Advantage.

BURGESS' TALK FORGIVEN.

Sentiment Is No Longer So Strongly Against the Lecturer.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Prof. John W. Burgess has received letters from high official sources in the United States assuring him that he has not fallen into permanent ill favor about what he said in his speech at the University of Berlin about protection and the Monroe doctrine. He was told in the letters, it is said:

"It is all right, but don't do it again."
Efforts made to persuade Prof. Burgess to attend the Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow failed. So, apparently, he still feels hurt. It should be added that the feeling that was strong against him has turned. The pastor of an American church had invited him to address a meeting in the church.

More Austrian Consulates.
Vienna, Austria, Nov. 28.—A bill providing for Austro-Hungarian consulates at Charleston, Clarkburg, Johnston, Hallett, Detroit, St. Paul, and Duluth has been introduced by Count von Welserheim, minister of foreign affairs for Austro-Hungary. The additional consulates are needed to care for the constantly increasing number of immigrants in the United States.

Japs to Bridge Yalu River.
Tokyo, Nov. 28.—The Japanese have decided to bridge the Yalu River at Yonkampo. The span will be 2,239 feet long, and the bridge will cost \$1,000,000. It will be completed at the same time as the Wiju-Mukden Railway, thus establishing direct communication between Mukden and Fusan.

NO-KALON

PHONE WINE CO. 614
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The Thanksgiving Dinner
would be incomplete without a bottle of No-Kalon wine. This is the only wine of the Thanksgiving Dinner. It is the only wine of the Thanksgiving Dinner. It is the only wine of the Thanksgiving Dinner.

Quarts, \$1.25. \$1.40 a case of 12.

GILLETTE CONFUSED

Defendant Fails to Tell Consistent Story on Stand.

DESCRIBES DEATH OF GIRL

Fear to Face Her Father Is Given as Reason for Self-destruction. Nearly Breaks Down Under Cross-examination—Asks Meaning of Letter—No Session of Court To-day.

Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Chester Gillette took the witness stand to-day in his own defense and told the story of the death of Grace Brown, for whose murder he is on trial.

The girl committed suicide by leaping overboard from the boat in which they were rowing on Big Moose Lake, he told the jury.

Gillette said that when he told the girl that afternoon that the only thing she could do was to tell her father that she would soon become a mother, the girl took her life. The boat tipped over, and he again after she sank, and he swam ashore.

With the cross-examination only half begun, Gillette's story was torn to tatters before the court adjourned to-night until Friday. An object of shrinking with fright in the witness chair, Gillette went through his examination weakly and unconvincedly.

The veneer of bravado and simulated self-control did not conceal the cutting lashes of the prosecutor's questions, which led him into a maze of contradictions yet to be explained by the defense.

Start Out for a Row.

Chester Gillette said that every one in the Cortland skirt factory knew that he and Grace Brown were going to the North Woods. Without detail he said that they went to Utica, and from there to Tupper Lake, remaining there one night. The next day, July 11, they left for Big Moose. They took the Glenport Hotel and there, at the suggestion of the hotel boatman, they took a row-boat for a ride about the lake.

Gillette told the jury that he and the girl occupied themselves that day rowing and reading. Near 6 o'clock, while drifting near the outlet of Pamelia Bay, the girl spoke of her condition. Gillette said that he told her that she should tell her father.

"She looked at me," said Gillette, "and replied that I did not know her father. Then she went overboard. I tried to aid her, and the boat overturned and I went overboard. When I came up the girl was not in sight. I grabbed the boat and yelled. Then I swam to the shore."

That was Chester Gillette's story of how "Billy" Brown lost her life. Gillette then told of his flight.

He could not say why he did not marry the girl.

"Did you ever say anything about marriage to Grace Brown?"

"No, sir; I never did," was the reply.

Confused in His Answers.
The prosecutor wanted to know why it was that "Billy" Brown had so often referred to her wedding clothes, if he had not mentioned marriage to her. Gillette did not know. Why was it that when arrested he told the sheriff that he and the girl had come to the mountains to be married. Gillette could not say.

The prosecutor showed Gillette several letters which he had written to "Billy" Brown, but the witness only admitted having written two of them, though the others he thought were in his hand-writing.

Pressed about details of his trip to the woods, Gillette told the prosecutor that it was Grace Brown who proposed that they go to the Adirondacks, where they reached Eagle Bay. Four hours before he told the jury that every one in the skirt factory knew where they were going.

District Attorney Ward asked why it was that he had told the road to Eagle Bay after the girl was drowned. Gillette said it just happened that he took that road, having no reason for doing so. He simply wanted to get away from the lake, he said.

The prosecutor pressed him for a reason why he had a map of the lake region in his pocket; if it was not to study that section of the country and know the location of the road to Eagle Bay, for "did you not tell two young ladies on the train going to Tupper Lake that you would meet them at Eagle Bay on Friday?" The witness could not answer.

Gillette admitted having the map, but would not admit having examined it to find the location of the road which was to lead him from the scene of the tragedy to Eagle Bay. It was then developed that he had purchased the map in Cortland a week before he left there for the Adirondacks.

Asks Meaning of Letter.

District Attorney Ward, walking up to the witness until he was within two feet of the crying Gillette, asked him what "Billy" Brown meant when she wrote in her letter: "I suppose you are happy now that you have succeeded in making me leave Cortland."

Gillette said he did not know what the girl meant, nor did he know why the girl so often referred to the crosses which she was having made. Ward asked of Gillette if it was not a fact that he wanted to get rid of Grace Brown, because he thought that the other girls he knew were better girls to associate with. Gillette denied it.

Gillette left the witness stand with an affected air of self-composure.

There will be no session of the court to-morrow.

The prosecution closed this morning with the cross-examination of Dr. S. S. Richards, after which Charles D. Thomas, senior counsel for Gillette, made the opening address for the defense.

CARNegie AIDS MME. CURIE.

Founders Scholarship With Woman Scientist as Associate.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Andrew Carnegie has just informed Dr. Laird, vice rector of the academy, that he will give to the University of Paris a sum that will produce an income of 12,000 francs. This income is to be used to pay for scholarships for research in the natural philosophy laboratory, which was recently created for the late Prof. Curie.

In accordance with Mr. Carnegie's wishes, he desires that Mme. Curie be associated with the scholarship, which they will be named Bourgeois des Curie. They will be open to students of all nationalities.

Norse Nations May Unite.
Stockholm, Nov. 28.—A triple alliance between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark is contemplated. Representatives of the three countries are planning a congress at Copenhagen to discuss such an agreement, and it is hoped that an arrangement may be made by which the three nations can act in all matters affecting the common welfare.

Floating Mine Kills Two.
London, Nov. 28.—A cable message from the Kobe correspondent of the Standard says that a floating mine, a legacy from the Russo-Japanese war, has been driven ashore at Akita, on the west coast of Honshu, where it exploded, killing ten villagers and wounding fifty-six.

BEAUTY IS HER MISFORTUNE.

Teacher Discharged Because of Her Comedy Face.

FIND NEW WORDS OF CHRIST

Fragment of Gospel Unearthed in Ancient City of Egypt.

Unknown Version of the Acts and Gospel of St. John Are Also Brought to Light.

SEE MOTIVE IN POISON CASE

Philadelphia Police Believe Mrs. Carri Planned Marriage.

Find Evidence that Her Children Were Nearly Asphyxiated About a Month Ago.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Bridget Carri, charged with suspicion of murdering her two children, her husband, and two boarders for insurance, was held without bail to-day to await further development into her case.

It is alleged by the police that Mrs. Carri's motive in poisoning the five was to provide money for the marriage of herself with a man with whom she was in love. This man, the police say, they will arrest within a day or two, and that at the next hearing of Mrs. Carri he will be held upon the same charge. Mrs. Carri admitted to-day knowing the man in question, but denied that she intended marrying him.

Further sensational evidence was brought out in an alleged attempt of Mrs. Carri to kill the two girls and her little three-year-old son by gas a month ago. Mrs. Carri gave the alarm, neighbors say, and when they entered the house the children were found dying on the bed with gas flowing from an open burner.

Mrs. Carri thought they were dead, and only by force were the bodies gotten from her and rushed to a hospital, where they were six days before consciousness was restored. There are many suspicious circumstances connected with this.

The police also have, they allege, a witness to the death of Cecelia Cook, the boarder, who died a month ago. This witness swears that as Mrs. Cook lay dying she told her that Mrs. Carri had poisoned her for insurance, and had done it by putting arsenic in the tea. The children were poisoned, according to the police, by candy and fruit, treated with arsenic on rats.

Mrs. Carri to-night apparently showed signs of breaking down.

ALL AFTER HILL'S RAILROAD.

Three Branches of Government Are Conducting Inquiry.

Three branches of the Federal government are now engaged in conducting inquiries that may result in a criminal prosecution of officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Department of Justice has under consideration evidence furnished by the Interior Department which, it is understood, will show that the Union Pacific has flagrantly violated the public land laws with the aid of two United States commissioners and a prominent government official. It was the Interstate Commerce Commission that first brought to light evidence tending to show that the Union Pacific has secured control over certain coal lands in Wyoming, and probably other States, formerly embraced in the public domain.

SONG REJECTED, HE ENDS LIFE.
Young Writer and Dramatist Shoots Himself When Disappointed.

New York, Nov. 28.—Tired of life because publishers did not recognize his abilities, the body of Lawrence Lewis, a young song writer and dramatist, who had shot himself in a room in the Barthold Hotel, was found last night. In his pocket was found a note rejecting a song. Five cents was all the money in his possession.

When Caruso retired behind the curtain after his seventh call he broke down again, and fell into the arms of the stage manager. The applause continued, but he refused to come out again.

At the conclusion of the last act Caruso was called before the curtain twice. The applause was hearty, but by no means hoisterous. The audience then filed out of the theater in much the same manner as on ordinary nights.

Mrs. Graham Found.
While Sig. Caruso was grooming himself to face the most critical of audiences

this evening, the dozen days' search for "Mrs. Hannah Graham," his accuser of the monkey house, was being concluded successfully. At least, a woman has been found who declares that she was the person whom Caruso is alleged to have insulted, and who accompanied the singer and Policeman Cain to the station house and there made complaint against him.

The woman is Mrs. Hannah Stanhope, wife of a ball player, and claims to be the sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Ann Graham, of the address in Bath Gate avenue, the Bronx, which was given by Caruso's accuser. Mrs. Stanhope asserts that she was told by the police captain at the arsenal police station that she need not give her true name and need not appear in the Police Court, as Policeman Cain's case seemed to be complete against Caruso without further testimony. For this reason she used her own given name with that of her sister-in-law.

Mrs. Stanhope asserted positively that Policeman Cain's statement of the case was accurate. She had refrained from going to the police court because her husband's friends advised against it. Her husband wanted to punch him. This was particularly the case, Mrs. Stanhope said, when Caruso testified that the woman who complained against him had flirted with him.

Whether she will testify if Caruso should have another examination is a question Mrs. Stanhope asserts will be decided by Police Commissioner Mahot.

WOMAN'S NERVES.
American nerves are responsible for most of the ills to which human flesh is heir.

There is reason in attributing the breaking down of men in public life and the collapse of financiers, problem-solvers, and the working masses to "nerves," but there is absolute unreason in holding the cells of the brain and the cord of the spine responsible for the folly-results of over-civilized humanity and the price invariably paid for over-indulgence by pleasure-seekers.

When a woman is so resourceless that she cannot do without excitement for one day in the week, she blames her "nerves." Such a woman is usually blame to the point where simple pleasures do not appeal to her. She is bored by being an on-looker in the domestic kingdom, her corps of servants obviating any necessity for personally looking after the housekeeping machinery. Her children are under the guidance of school teachers.

During this period of school inactivity, there is really nothing for a pampered woman of the world to occupy her thoughts with. She is driven back completely and absolutely upon her "nerves."

Three women were lunching together at Chevy Chase the other day. One was extremely beautiful, and a recognized social leader in Washington. The other was a professional woman of great talent, whom people pay excessive prices at the box office to behold. The third was in heavy mourning. Their conversation was extremely interesting, inasmuch as the subject of nerves was under discussion.

The society beauty began it. She related just how many times a week her back bone had to be massaged with ice, and she told a harrowing tale of ennui, beneath the pressure of which her nerves had completely given way.

"I'll be all right directly the season is on, and I am kept busy," she explained. "Anybody would go to pieces living in this stupid town in November. There is not a single thing to interest me. I felt the other day that I should actually enjoy taking a scrubbing brush and sapolio and scouring paint; but all the wood now-a-days is oiled, and if I had found something to occupy the servants, I would have considered me crazy. I'm so tired of modern novels that I cannot read one through. I bought the electric carriage to keep me occupied, but it only goes thirty miles a day, so that falls me. I've usually run out of electric fluid by 4 o'clock. Then I have to take the horses, but I've lost interest in horses, they're always going lame, and I don't know why it is there is so little to occupy the servants. I feel that I haven't done all my shopping in Europe in the summer, so I might find something to buy now. There are the children, to be sure, but they are so in love with their governess that I cannot get them to do anything but read and play. I'm absolutely no good at story-telling, and my nerves are too unstrung to stand noise. Oh, dear, what a bore life is!"

Then up spoke the woman in mourning: "You ought to be ashamed to complain of life. Just wait until somebody dies in your family and you'll appreciate that if anything is calculated to bring you out of attack of nerves, it is the awful loneliness to which people in mourning are condemned. I used to think I had a lot of friends, but since I've stopped going to the theater and put on my flannel gown, society in general avoids me like the plague. Evening after evening I sit home alone, until every nerve in my body is throbbing and I want to shriek aloud for noise. I have to make a noise for the telephone I should go mad. If there was ever a time in a woman's life when she should be cheered up and not left to her own reflections, it is after a bereavement. I have calculated that a bereaved person, out of a mistaken sense of delicacy, hesitates to intrude upon a person's solitude. It is a perfectly fiendish form of logic. Why, I don't even get wedding invitations, and I am reminded of my fiancé. Yesterday I was made radiantly happy because a Massachusetts avenue woman sent me a card to her daughter's coming-out tea. That woman showed some humanity, and I am everlastingly grateful to her. Nerves! I see your spirit column! Ennui! My dear girl you haven't begun to sound the depths of woe to which a state of nerves can reduce one. I have seventeen bottles of medicine, three dry lists, eight volumes upon "How to sleep," a gymnasium in the third story, a mental science healer, and an osteopath, all working together to cure me of 'nerves'!"

The professional woman—the only worker in the party—listened to the nerve confessions of her two friends. Contrary to expectation, she did not take up the subject where the last speaker left off. Both nerve victims turned to her in surprise. "How about you?" was asked.

"Why, I am absolutely ignorant on the subject," she remarked, apologetically. "I know it is awfully the correct thing to cure nerves and to treat them, but the truth is I have never yet had time for them, and there would never be any convenient place to have them in, traveling about the way I do—one week here, another week there, always on the go, and so much studying and rehearsing to be done. No doubt when I retire from the stage with all the money that I desire made, then I, too, will have the American

CROWD HAILS CARUSO

Tenor Gets Greatest Reception of His Career.

BEFORE CURTAIN SEVEN TIMES

Metropolitan Opera House Jammed with Applauding Admirers of Tenor When He Makes His First Appearance After Police Court Trial—Mrs. Graham Is Found.

New York, Nov. 28.—Enrico Caruso, the tenor who was found guilty of annoying women in the Central Park monkey house, appeared on the Metropolitan Opera House stage to-night as Rodolfo in "La Boheme." It was the tenor's first appearance before an audience since his arrest, and if his popularity as a singer has been impaired by the occurrence of the last two weeks, it wasn't apparent to-night.

There were a few hisses when he first appeared on the stage, but they were completely drowned out in the storm of applause. Long before the curtain went up, and until the close of the first act, New York's society folk who occupied the stockholders' boxes, joined heartily in the handclapping.

All through the course of the opera the big audience showed plainly enough that it was pleased with Caruso's singing, whatever its attitude might be toward him personally. At the raising of the curtain the tenor broke down and wept, while the big auditorium rang with "vivas" from the lips of his countrymen and the applause of many Americans.

It was a typical opening week audience that crowded the opera house, except that the big galleries were more Italian than ordinarily. For several days Caruso's friends and others who sympathized with him had been snapping up the seats in the gallery, and they went to the opera upon giving him a royal welcome and opposing any effort that might be made to humiliate him professionally. While they contributed their full share to the general greeting, the favor shown by the American element in the house was unmistakable.

Guarded by Emergency Police.
The crowd began to arrive at the opera house as early as 7 o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock, almost an hour before it was time for the opera to begin, two lines had been formed from the box office, which ran through Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, almost to Seventh avenue. An extra force of policemen had been detailed on the outside of the building, and seven plain clothes men had been stationed to interfere in the event of an interruption.

Herr Corried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, had made arrangements to have Pinkerton men stationed in the building, instead of Central office detectives.

The manager had done this because, under the present circumstances, he isn't inclined to ask favors from the department. Commissioner Bingham, however, insisted upon Mr. Corried availing himself of the facilities of the police department.

Only 55 standers were admitted, and when the doors were closed there were fully 1,000 persons in the lines. Almost every box in the parterre was occupied by 8:30 o'clock. This was unusual. Ordinarily the stockholders enter their boxes about half an hour after the opera begins. By 8 o'clock there was not a box vacant, or a seat left in the parterre. Nobody mentioned the Caruso incident, but it was apparent enough from the air of expectancy that pervaded the place that everybody was thinking about it.

There was intense silence as the orchestra struck up the opening notes of the opera. A second later the heavy satin curtains were pulled back and disclosed the scene of the opera. The scene was a garret in Paris, the living place of Rodolfo, the poet, Marcello, the painter, and one of two other artists. Caruso was standing with his back to the audience, looking out of the garret window. He wore a tight-fitting coat, and every movement of his body was visible.

Hailed When Curtain Arises.
The silence after the curtain had gone up seemed to grow for a few seconds in intensity. Caruso was plainly nervous. He moved up and down on his toes and twitched. But the curiosity of the audience was quickly satisfied, and then the storm of applause began. "Vive Caruso!" "Vive Italia!" shouted the throng in the galleries, and the people in the orchestra clapped their hands.

It was noticeable, however, that New York's society people in the boxes did not join in the demonstration. The applause was plainly a personal tribute to the man, and reflected sentiment in regard to his Police Court case. The people in the boxes had nothing to do with it. They waited until it was time to applaud the music.

The orchestra had played about five bars of the opera and the house was still in an uproar when Caruso turned slowly around and walked to the center of the stage. The director of the orchestra told the musicians to stop. The tenor bowed low, and the demonstration was taken up again with renewed energy.

A huge bouquet of roses came tumbling down from one of the galleries, and Caruso leapt back to the window. The orchestra began the opera anew, but the tenor was weeping. He pulled out a white handkerchief and, with his face still turned toward the audience, wiped the tears from his eyes.

In Excellent Voice.
Many who had refrained from joining in the applause at first were moved by his tears and gave him a hand. Scottas Marcello bravely sang through the opening lines of the opera, and when, finally, Caruso faced the audience, the noise had ceased. The tenor's throat was choked when he began to sing, but it soon cleared, and during the rest of the performance he was in excellent voice.

The few hisses at the appearance of Caruso came from the crowd of standers in the vestibule, but it is doubtful whether the tenor heard any of them.

Mme. Sembrich appeared as Mimì, and it was apparent that she was doing everything possible to make it easy for the tenor. Caruso, at the conclusion of his solo in the first act, got another rousing reception, and at the end of the act the entire house broke out in the demonstration which resulted in his appearance before the curtain seven times.

Five times he led Mme. Sembrich with him before the applauding throng. After the second time she hung back and urged him to go alone, but he insisted, and almost pulled her out.

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At the conclusion of the last act Caruso was called before the curtain twice. The applause was hearty, but by no means hoisterous. The audience then filed out of the theater in much the same manner as on ordinary nights.

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